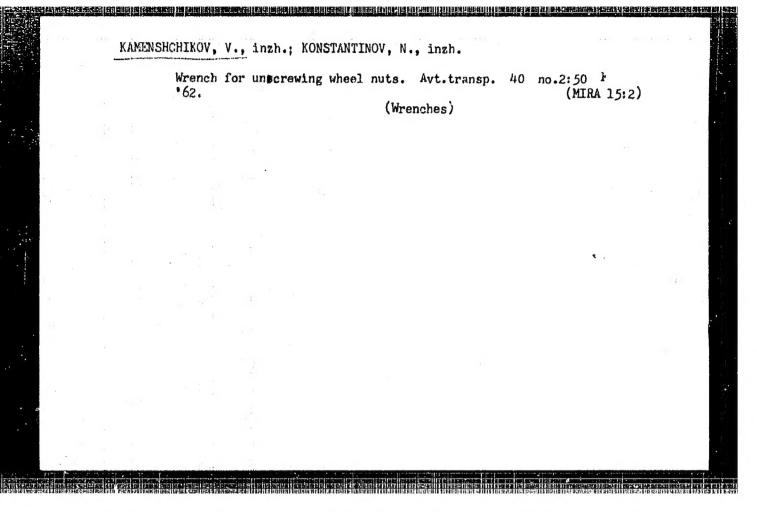
KAMENSHCHIKOV, V.; RASTORGUYEV, I., inzh.; POFOV, P., inzh.; FIL'KIN, I.

Exchange of experience. Avt.transp. 43 no.3:48-49 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)



KAMENSHCHIKOV, V., inzh.; KONSTANTINOV, N., inzh.

Wrenches for unecrewing broken muts. Avt.transp. 40 no.5:53
(Mrenches)

TITIE: Results of clinical and physiological investigations of the crew of the first multiman Voskhod spacecraft [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966] Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966. Problemy SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problems (Problems of space medicine); materially konferentsit kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materially konferentsit kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy Space Medicine of space medicine); materially konferentsit kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy Space Medicine, 1966. Problemy Space medicine); materially konferentsit kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy 196	em,	
nations. The scope of the physiological examinations of order to obtain a more complete evaluation of the functional condition of the cardiovascular and central nervous systems, and the function of cord 1/4	•	

L 08269-67 ACC NR. AT6036480 external respiration of the cosmonauts. Physical exercises and orthostatic tests were included to detect earlier signs of physiological shifts. Examinations were carried out before and after training in the ship, where certain conditions of flight were simulated, and also two weeks. before flight. Postflight examination was begun fifteen minutes after landing and was continued for the first four days after the flight and also two weeks later. After landing, the cosmonauts were active, looked somewhat excited, and complained of general fatigue. They were found to have hyperemia of the inucosa of the upper respiratory tract and conjunctivitis. Komarov' s weight dropped by 2.6%, Feoktistov' s weight dropped by 4%, and Yegorov's by 3.9%. Weight loss was determined by Zhdanov to be due to water and fat loss. Neurological examination revealed a light swaying in the Romberg position, a tremor of the fingers, and increased perspiration. In addition, Yegorov showed a contraction of the retinal arteries. Disruption of vision and vestibular difficulties were not noted. Changes in EEG indicated an increase in inhibitory processes in the cortex of the brain. A diminution in work capacity was established by Card 2/4

经转列等对象对象对象 重新转移的最级保护的组织作<u>象。经验学和科技协会地共和州经济和科技协会,但</u>是自己的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业。

ACC NR. AT6036480 psychological experiments (increase in the number of mistakes, increase in latent periods). Indices of cardiovascular activity during rest did not exceed wide. norms. However, an increase in pulse frequency was noted (Komarov up to 96, Fecktistov up to 100, and Yegorov up to 94 beats/min), as well as moderate drop in arterial pulse pressure at the expense of an increase in diastolic pressure. All three cosmonauts, when subjected to exercise, showed a significant increase in the pulse rate and inertia in the stroke volume. Feoktistov and Yegorov showed a significant diminution in the heart stroke volume and minute circulation of the blood during the passive orthostatic test. This could indicate a discuption of the venous inflow to the heart. Postflight blood examinations indicated neutrophilic leukocytosis and cosinopenia. Urine was found to contain significant quantities of salts, chiefly urates, single erythrocytes (in the field of vision), and an increase in the excretion of 17-oxycorticosteroids. Eosinopenia, an increase in excretion of products of hormone decomposition, indicated the development of a stress reaction in cosmonauts. Since some of the indications found on the flight were also found after training in the train-

	ACC NR. AT6036480				
ing ship, t	here is reason to attribute th	nem to limitation of m	notor activity	•	
flight are i	itions of weightlessness. The ndications of a general fatigm	ne lunctional shifts io ue, a moderate stres	s reaction,		
and a certa	ain amount of detraining. In	general, the changes	observed in	• •	
the cosmon	auts were of one type. The	differences found be	ween the		
ATI) Report	can be attributed to individu 66-116]	ual differences. [W.A	. No. 22;		
	£:	. 1. *e 22		•	
.SUB CODE:	Co, 22 / SUBH DATA! COMAY	00			
			•		
			•		
				•	
٠.					
			T.	•	
		•			-
			·	•	

- 1. KHODUKIN, N. I., KHOZINSKIY, V. I., PINOGENOVA, YE. V., KAMENSHTEYN, I. S.
- 2. SSSR (600)
- 4. Unbekistan-Hemorrhagic Fever
- Examination of virus in hemorrhagic fever in Uzbekistan.
 Vop. kraev. pat. No. 2, 1952

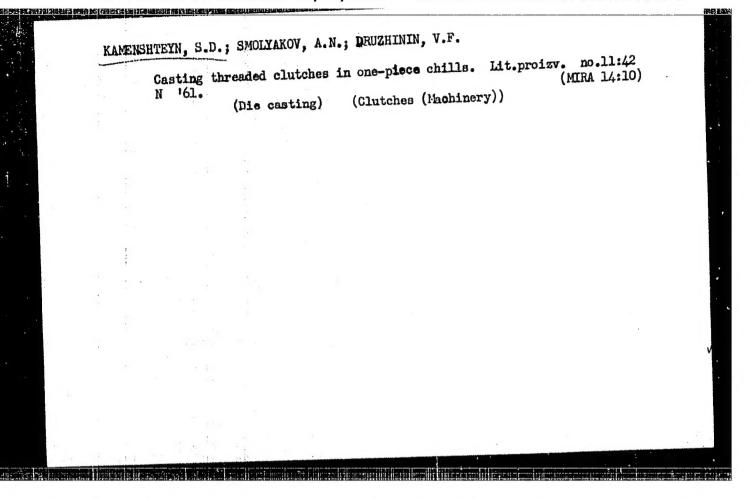
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

- 1. KHODUKIN, N. I. LYSUNKINA, V. A. KANENSHTEYN, I. S.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 3. Hemorrhagic Pever Asia, Central

体行动态电子系统的现在分词形式的设备 计处理性 医大维性性神经神经性神经神经性 网络拉拉斯 All Shift Thillight Thin Settles are no see the second of

4. Search for carriers of hemorrhagic fever in Central Asia. Vop. kraev. pat. No. 2 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Acessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.



MAMENSHTEYN, S.D.; DVOSKIN, S.M.; SHIYAN, V.G.

Operating large coke-gas cupolas with preheating of the blow and water cooling. Lit. proizv. no.12:17-18 D 164.

(MIRA 18:3)

 KAMENSHTEYN, S.D.; DRUZHININ, V.F.

Manufacture of pouring troughs for centrifugal machines with water-cooled molds. Lit.proisv. no.4:40-41 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4) (Centrifugal casting)